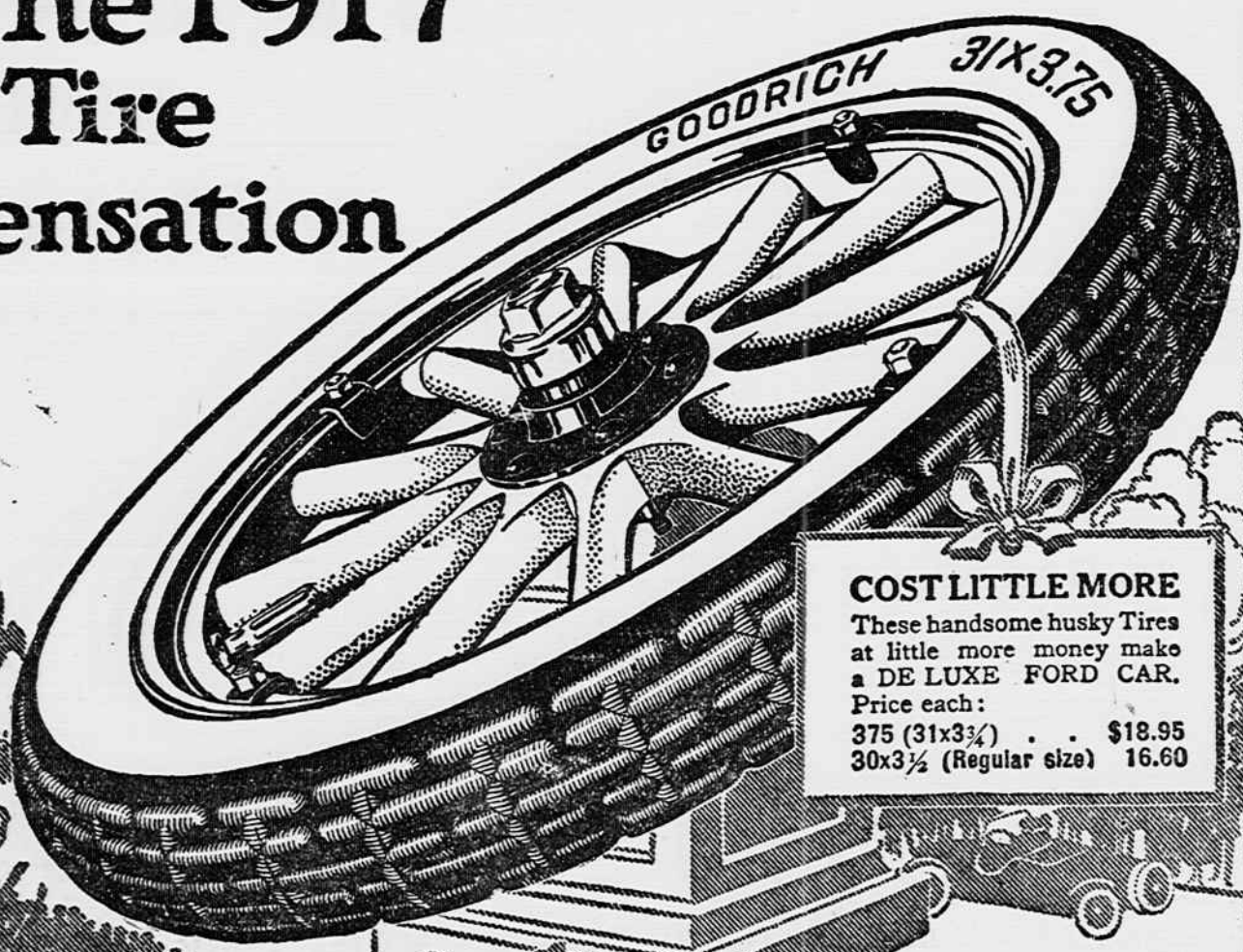


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### ANTI-REFORMERS' HEAVY BLOW AGAINST LIBERTY

Inimical to Rule by People, the Bourbons Wage Merciless War Against Anti-Reformers in South Carolina.

Charleston American.

Columbia, April 29.—War news has relegated political news to the background during the past several weeks, but the war situation has not eliminated political activities. The play for position continues and even in this time of stress and strain, the anti-Reform newspapers profess to see in every utterance and every act of Reform leaders in this State, including the two members of that party who are in congress, an unpatriotic motive. The afternoon newspaper of Columbia has been particularly active in seizing upon every opportunity to cast slurs upon Congressman Fred H. Dominick, of the Third district, who was formerly a law partner of Former Governor Blease and who managed several of Mr. Blease's gubernatorial campaigns. The attacks upon Congressman Nicholls have been a little less vicious, possibly, but of the same general character. Others who have taken position similar to the attitude of Messrs. Dominick and Nicholls upon certain questions have been defended against attacks upon their motives—but Dominick and Nicholls have been aligned with the Reform party in South Carolina politics and the anti-Reform newspapers see the acts of Reformers "through a glass, darkly."

#### Prophetic Words.

The party that has preached "non-factionalism" is carrying factionalism to an extreme never before attempted in the history of the State. On April 11, 1914, Governor Blease said, in the course of a speech delivered at Waterboro: "Those of you who believe in a government of the people, by the people and for the people should vote only for a man who will carry out the principles and policies which the majority of the people of this State endorsed by re-electing me in 1912. This is no small matter, because all of my friends will be kicked out of office if the opposition wins. They will treat you just exactly as if you were Republicans, or as if you belonged to some other party. Mark the prediction: If the anti-Blease man is elected governor of South Carolina every Blease officeholder in the State, whether he be high official or low, whether he hold a salaried position or an honorary position, as soon as the time comes he will be dismissed and one of the other faction placed in his stead."

#### Remember Richardson.

Every word of that prophecy has come true. After a stubborn fight, Col. Alfred A. Richardson has lost the position of chief game warden, because he was not "suitable" to the governor, who turned down the recommendation of the Audubon society and attempted to appoint a man who, as president of that society, had four years ago recommended Col. Richardson to Governor Blease for the position. Col. Richardson was the last of the Reformers to retain his position. His term of office expired in March. Since that time the matter has been in the courts, upon the action of the governor in appointing a successor to Col. Richardson, without the recommendation of the Audubon society. Under the decision of the State supreme court in declaring the law, Col. Richardson must go, notwithstanding the fact that two anti-reform legislatures have endorsed him—the legislature of 1916 having passed an act to take the appointment out of the hands of the governor and make the office elective by the general assembly, and the legislature of 1917 having passed an act placing the election in the hands of the people, and providing that the present chief game warden continue in office until the next general election. Both these acts were stamped with executive disapproval in the nature of vetoes.

And it is not only as to the salaried positions that factional lines have been drawn more sharply than ever before. Blackberries have been as

zealously bestowed upon the faithful as plums. The smaller positions, without salaries, even as the salaried positions, have been taken away from those who fought a winning fight, but whose victory, in the final count, amounted to naught.

#### To Restore Rights to People.

The Reform party, however, is pursuing the even tenor of its way, getting ready to return the government to the people. In this crisis in the nation's history, its members are doing their part quietly and earnestly, and there is no murmur nor complaint from them at the partisan attitude of the powers that temporarily be. Confident in the righteousness of the principles for which they stand, they know that the people are watching, and that the great masses of the State—the real producers—are in sympathy with those principles because they mean equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

In several of the counties during the past week meetings have been held and organizations perfected. These organizations will work in concert of action with other county organizations in process of formation. There will be no political activity which might be out of harmony with the great work of preparedness in which every patriotic citizen has his part, but there is a determination that the voice of the majority of the people of South Carolina, as represented by the Reform party, shall be heard again in the councils of this State. The county organizations are in close touch with the central committee in Columbia, which was appointed at the convention held in Columbia last October.

#### A Patriotic Duty.

The members of the party regard these organizations as a part of the patriotic duty which now rests upon them for the reason that it is a work in the interest of the true democracy for which the nation is now engaged in battle. They will stimulate any service which their members may be called upon by the country to render if any stimulation were needed. The records of this State during the past several years, however, and today will show that the faction in South Carolina known as the "Reform party" is largely composed of workers—and workers compose the class from which come first those who are ever ready to respond to a call from their country in the fighting ranks, or where they may be most needed. They do not believe that our own democracy should be endangered, even in a fight for the "democratization of Europe."

#### Blease Against Liberty.

They do not accept the doctrine promulgated by the morning newspaper of Columbia, the recognized spokesman of the anti-Reform faction, that "so far as the organization and direction of the army is concerned in time of war, to abolish congress and transfer to the heads of the departments the powers conferred upon congress by the constitution," may seem a fearsome thing to do, but would be expedient." When Governor Blease, at the conference of governors in Richmond in December, 1914, used the expression "To do with the constitution," he did not consign the fundamental law to such a depth in the bottomless pit. He was asserting that he would not permit the constitution of his State to force him to order out troops to shoot down white men in order to protect a brute guilty of the nameless crime. Whether he was right or wrong has nothing to do with the subject at hand.

#### Expedient Now.

"To do with the constitution" now is preached as an "expedient" doctrine by this anti-Reform newspaper leader, even to the extent of abolishing congress and transferring its constitutional powers to heads of departments in certain situations. The Reform party in South Carolina does not want to see democracy perish from the earth. It does not want an autocracy, nor does it want bureaucracy. It opposes a dictatorship. It stands for the principles upon which the government was founded, as embodied in the fundamental law framed by its founders. It would not substitute Prussianism at home in order to abolish Prussianism abroad. It would carry the war, now that it has been entered upon, to the speediest possible success, with every resource at the command of the government, but it would at the same time take care that excitement should not obscure a patriotic vision and that when the war is over the people should rule.

This is the loyal activity in which the Reform party in South Carolina is engaged in accordance with the principles upon which it and the nation were founded.

#### VIRGINIA GIRL

Gained 15 Pounds By Taking Vinol

Norfolk, Va.—"I suffered from nervousness, had no appetite and was very thin. Nothing I took seemed to help me until one day a friend told me about Vinol. I have now taken six bottles and have gained fifteen pounds; have a good appetite and can eat anything."—MARTIN DENNING, Norfolk, Va.

Vinol is a constitutional remedy with its formula on every bottle. It creates an appetite, aids digestion and makes pure, healthy blood. Try it on our guarantee.

Gilder & Weeks, Druggists, Newberry, S. C.

#### Death of Little Boy.

Little Lawrence Pat Hunter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Hunter, at the age of 4 years, 9 months, and 1 day, died Saturday night, and was buried Sunday afternoon in the St. Luke's cemetery in the presence of a large gathering of sympathetic friends.

May the Lord comfort the hearts of the bereaved parents.  
B. W. Cronk.

### GAME LAWS IN

NO MAN'S HAND

Dr. Adams Puts Responsibility for Chaotic State of Game Law Enforcement on Shoulders of Governor.

Charleston American.

Columbia, April 29.—Citing the records, Dr. E. C. L. Adams, president of the Audubon society of South Carolina, in a letter to Col. W. A. Clark, of this city, places the responsibility for the existing vacancy in the office of chief game warden upon Governor Manning. "The Audubon society has met all the requirements of the law," says President Adams. "The name of Col. A. A. Richardson is still in the hands of the governor," he says, "and should he see fit to dignify the society by returning the same, in accordance with the law, and requesting that another name be sent him I will immediately call a meeting of the society for the purpose of making a selection."

Colonel Clark, who is president of the Carolina National bank, yesterday wrote President Adams a letter in which he stated that he was friendly to both Mr. Richardson and Mr. Gibbs and that, as a member of the Audubon society, the appointment of either would be satisfactory to him, but that "I feel that it is the duty of the society to make such nomination as will meet the approval of the governor. I, therefore, request that you call, at the earliest practicable day, a meeting of the society to discharge this duty and, if necessary, by conference with the governor name a person who shall be acceptable to him and so let this vacancy be filled at once."

President Adams has replied as follows:

"Mr. W. A. Clark, Columbia, S. C.  
"Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of today. I fully agree with you that the office of chief game warden should not be allowed to go vacant on account of any misunderstanding or for political reasons, and have done all within my power towards that end. The Audubon society has met all the requirements of the law. It has never refused to send a recommendation to the governor. On December 23 I sent to Governor Manning the unanimous selection of the society. Fifty-three days later, just before the adjournment of the general assembly, he returned the selection as 'not suitable.' According to my understanding of the law, it was necessary to have a name in the hands of the governor before the adjournment of the general assembly in order that the same might be confirmed by the senate. There was not time, after the receipt of Governor Manning's letter, under the by-laws of the society, to call another meeting before the adjournment of the senate, and I therefore returned him the name which was the society's unanimous choice. I have never had a reply from the governor.

"Since that time the supreme court has decided that a recess appointment may be made by the governor, upon the recommendation of the Audubon society, and the court states that it is to be presumed that the officials charged with the recommendation and the appointment will discharge their duties. The name of Col. A. A. Richardson is still in the hands of the governor, and should he see fit to dignify the society by returning the name, in accordance with the law, and requesting that another name be sent him, I will immediately call a meeting of the society for the purpose of making a selection."

"The law is plain, and I see no necessity for a consultation with the governor."

"Yours very truly,  
"E. C. L. ADAMS,  
"President, Audubon Society, S. C."

#### The Records Show.

That on December 20, 1916, the Audubon society unanimously endorsed Col. Richardson for reappointment by the governor.

That on December 23 his name was transmitted to the governor by President Adams.

That on February 14, 1917, it was returned to President Adams by the governor, who said: "I hereby return you his name, as the recommendation is not suitable to me. As the time is short, I ask that you send me several names which you can recommend."

That President Adams replied forthwith, as follows:

"My letter sending you the endorsement of the Audubon society was addressed to you under date of December 23, 1916. This gave you full opportunity to present the name of Col. A. A. Richardson to the senate for confirmation, or if his name was not acceptable to you to send the same back to the Audubon society. You failed to do this. Now you ask that I send up several names from which you can choose one that is suitable to you. I beg to call your attention to the by-laws of the society, which provide that before a meeting can be called 10 days' notice is necessary. It will, as you see, be impossible for me to present you with another name or names which you can send to the senate for confirmation at the present session of the general assembly, and I am therefore returning you the name of Col. A. A. Richardson."

This is the letter to which President Adams states he has never received any reply from the governor.

Col. Richardson is still in possession of the records of the office, waiting for the proper person to be designated to turn them over to. He is under bond for the custody of the records. There are funds in the State treasury belonging to the department, but they are not available for office rent or any other purpose—because there is no game warden.

THE HERALD AND NEWS ONE YEAR FOR \$1.50.

### Why Suffer?

Mrs. J. A. Cox, of Alderson, W. Va., writes: "My daughter . . . suffered terribly. She could not turn in bed . . . the doctors gave her up, and we brought her home to die. She had suffered so much at . . . time. Having heard of Cardui, we got it for her."

## CARDUI

### The Woman's Tonic

"In a few days, she began to improve," Mrs. Cox continues, "and had no trouble at . . . Cardui cured her, and we sing its praises everywhere. We receive many thousands of similar letters every year, telling of the good Cardui has done for women who suffer from complaints so common to their sex. It should do you good, too. Try Cardui."  
E-77